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APRIL 2.

MR. VAUX, Vice-President, in the chair.

Twenty-three members present.

The following paper was presented for publication:—

“Descriptions and Illustrations of Genera of Shells.” By T. A. CONRAD.

Remarks on some Extinct Mammals.—Prof. LEIDY exhibited specimens of fossils from the Tertiary of Wyoming. One of these is an upper jaw fragment with two molars; the other a lower jaw fragment with a single molar. The upper molars have crowns composed of four lobes, of which the outer are like the corresponding ones in *Anchitherium*. Of the inner lobes, the front one is much the larger, and is prolonged outwardly in advance of the antero-external lobe. It is homologous with the antero-internal and antero-median lobes as existing in *Anchitherium* in a completely connate condition. The postero-internal lobe is the smallest of the crown. It is conical and conjoins that in front. A barely perceptible trace of a postero-median lobe is seen. A strong basal ridge incloses the crown, except externally, where it is feebly produced.

The three upper molars occupied a space of 8 lines. The first molar is $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines fore and aft and $3\frac{1}{4}$ transversely; the second is $2\frac{3}{4}$ lines fore and aft, and the last one $2\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

A question arises as to whether these teeth pertain to any of the animals previously indicated from lower jaw specimens with teeth. They are too large for the known species of *Hyopsodus* or *Microsyops*. They nearly accord in size with the lower molars of *Notharctus*, and perhaps belong to this genus. *Linnotherium* appears not to differ from this, as the number of teeth and their constitution are the same.

The lower jaw fragment accompanying the upper one may belong to the same animal. The molar it contains, though resembling those of *Notharctus*, differs in several points. I propose to refer the fossils to a species with the name of *HIPPOSYUS FORMOSUS*.

Prof. Leidy further remarked that he had recently the opportunity of examining the tooth described by Prof. Marsh under the name of *Palæosyops minor*. The tooth evidently belongs to the curious pachyderm with the beaver-like incisors named *Trogosus castoridens*. On observing the molar tooth, which is not worn away like those in the jaw specimen upon which the latter was named, it at once called to mind, the tooth which had been described under the name of *Anchippodus riparius*. On comparison, it would appear as if the specimens referred to *Palæosyops minor* 1872.]

and *Trogosus castoridens*, really belong to the same genus and species. The tooth of *Anchippodus riparius* was obtained from a tertiary formation, miocene or eocene, in Monmouth Co., N. J. If the determination is correct, it would go to show that the Bridger Tertiary formation of Wyoming was contemporaneous with the Tertiary deposit of Monmouth Co., N. J.

Prof. COPE stated that the largest mammal of the Eocene formations adjoining those of Wyoming, *i. e.* of the Wahsatch group of Hayden, was the *Bathmodon radians*, Cope, of about the size of *Rhinocerus*. It was an odd-toed ungulate, with peculiar dental characters. The incisors were well developed above and below as in the Tapir, but the dental series was little interrupted. The crowns of the upper molars were all wider than long, and presented mixed characters. On the outer margin one only of the two usual crescents of Ruminants was present, but a tubercle represented the anterior one. The one which was present was directed very obliquely inwards. Inner crescents were represented by two angles, the posterior forming the inner angular margin of a flat table, the anterior, a mere cingulum at its anterior base. The arrangement of these parts was stated to be of interest in connection with the relationships between the types of hoofed animals. The single outer crescent was a ruminant indication, while the inner table resembled the interior part of the crown of *Titanotherium*. It differed, however, in its early union with the outer margin, its edge being thus possibly homologous with the posterior transverse crest in *Rhinocerus*. The premolars had two or three lobes with crescentic section arranged transversely. He regarded the genus as allied to *Chalicotherium*.

He stated that the mammalian fauna of Wyoming and Utah more nearly resembled that of the Paris Basin than any yet discovered in our country, and that it had been discovered to contain a still greater number of generalized mammalian forms. One of the most marked of these was the genus just described by Dr. Leidy.

APRIL 9.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.

Sixteen members present.

Remarks on some Extinct Vertebrates.—Prof. LEIDY directed attention to some fossils upon which he made the following observations. Several teeth and jaw fragments from the Loup Fork of the Niobrara River, Nebraska, obtained by Prof. Hayden, appear to indicate a large species of *Felis*, not previously described. The most characteristic specimen consists of an upper sectorial molar about as large as that of the Bengal Tiger, and consequently
[June 25,